New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1529. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

An adjourned Special Meeting of the Board of Health of Castleton was held yesterday at 10 A. M., at the office of Justice Wood.

Mr. Pinkney called the attention of the Board to the following extract from Dr. Tinkerpaugh's communication, to which the latter explains his official action:

"Without consultation with any of the authorities charged with the preservation of the public health as set forth above, a public meeting was held, at which all necessary measures were made and resolutions were passed, and afterwards published to the world, which alone were calculated to lead the people to believe that a state of affairs existed in their midst, threatening the most calamitous results. Following this meeting the same authorities, without calling on me to ascertain if they could in any manner cooperate with the State authorities in punishing violations of law which endangered the health of the community, appointed a Board of Health, and adopted a series of resolutions, many of which in my judgment are wholly unnecessary, while some of them directly violate the policy and spirit of the general health laws of the State."

It was stated that this allegation of the Health Officer was calculated to produce an impression unfavorable to the Board of Health and one entirely unjust.

The Board, before any positive action was taken, had, by resolutions, invited the Quarantine officers to cooperate with them in protecting the health of Castleton and vicinity. Dr. HARRIS, Resident Physician, attended a meeting of the Board of Health and published a warm approval of the regulations already adopted by them, acknowledging that the measures proposed were necessary, and adding that he was glad to receive the assistance of the local authorities, inasmuch as the Commissioners of Emigration had not placed at the disposal of the Quarantine officers a police force sufficient to prevent persons escaping from the grounds. It was also alleged that Dr. Tinkerpaugh, the Town Health Officer, called on Dr. TINKERPAUGH and conveyed the wish of the Board of Health of Castleton to cooperate with him in taking measures for the health of the place; that Dr. TINKERPAUGH expressed his willingness to unite with the Board in any appropriate action, but alleged that the nature of his official duties was such that he was prevented from attending their meetings.

Before the hospitals were erected, it was said that patients were in the habit of going in and out of the Hospital gate with very little restriction. Stevedores and others employed in unloading infectious vessels, were permitted to go into the town, and as many as seventy, including the gate-keeper and family, were coming with the yellow fever walls outside, and afterwards carried into the Hospital. All this naturally excited great alarm among the inhabitants; and in obedience to public opinion, the Board of Health finally created the inclosure to be put up, as the only effective method left of protecting the health of the town.

Mr. PINKNEY therefore offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer and Counsel of this Board be instructed to prepare a statement in answer to the letter of Dr. E. H. TINKERPAUGH to the Commissioners of Health of New-York, and cause the same to be published.

The same gentleman offered the following resolution, which were likewise adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer report in writing to this Board, at its next meeting, what he has done to prevent intercourse with the Quarantine inclosure, if any thing, and the reasons therefor; and also, as to the conditions of the Town for health and cleanliness.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be authorized to confer with Lot C. CLARK, Esq., Counsel to the Board, as to the violations of the regulations of this Board, and if necessary employ him as counsel to prosecute all persons guilty of such violations.

It was stated that writs had been served on the members of the Board and the gate-keeper, by Hermann W. HAHN, to answer to a charge of false imprisonment. On Tuesday morning last, HAHN demanded admittance of the outside gate-keeper, and was refused. He was also told that if he secured an entrance by force, it would be at his own peril. Subsequently he studied the notice of the gate-keeper, and finding the key of the gate for the first passed he afterwards he was denied the privilege of going out, but forced his way through. For this unnecessary detention, he brings a suit for damages.

The subjoined resolution, having relation to the matter, was accepted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board, Mr. RICHARD CROMWELL, confer with the Counsel to the Board as to the writs issued against this Board, and employ him to defend the same.

Dr. TINKERPAUGH states the town is in a healthy condition, and the fever rather low. Some few articles, he said, had floated ashore above the Quarantine dock, supposed to have been thrown overboard from vessels now undergoing Quarantine. On Monday, several boats from the vessels now lying off the Marine Hospital attempted to land at New-Brighton, but were repulsed by the patrol stationed there by order of the Board.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday and declared the following decisions relative to the disposition of vessels lately arrived at Quarantine:

Ship Rosie, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, detained eleven days for fumigation, and if crew remain well to be allowed to proceed to their city.

Bark Jasper, from Charleston, with cotton, and rice, detained for five days' quarantine. Crew all well.

Bark Starlight, from Sagua La Grande, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City at the option of the captain.

Schooner Anna Rose, from Curacoa, with fustic and hides; cargo to be lightered to the City, except the latter, which must be sent out of the City.

The bark *Ariel* was allowed to retain logwood. An application to permit her to depart to a shipyard for repairs was laid on the table.

The schooner *Rebecca Ann Wiggins*, with sugar, was allowed to proceed to the City pilotless, and lighter her cargo at the option of the master.

The application of the owners of the *Diamond* to be permitted to come to the City immediately and discharge her cargo, was laid on the table.

The brig *Acorn* was allowed to lighter her cargo to the City at once.

A resolution was adopted to allow the disposition of vessels from the ice to be left at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Mr. R. MORRIS sent in a communication directing attention to the present condition of the streets, and stating City appropriations from 1851 to the present year, and asked to know what the City and the power to levy by special law, to create money to be raised for the cleansing of the streets. The communication was laid on the table.

The following is the communication:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1856.

DR. DANA SIR: I notice in the public papers that the appropriation for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York has all been expended, and that the officers administering the Government of that City are at a loss what course to pursue under the circumstances.

I apprehend that there is an old law still in force which will afford the needed relief in this emergency. It originated in an act of the Colonial Legislature in 1731, was enacted in 1787, and again in 1813. The three several acts need to be read in connection to furnish a construction for the last act, now in force. I have the three several acts now before me, but may be confined to the house by sickness may not be able to give you copies of the several Provisions before to-morrow. Yours truly,

E. MERIAM.

Hon. JESSE O. DANA, President of the Board of Health, New-York.

The Captain of several vessels appeared before the Commissioners and desired them to direct the removal of the barricade at present erected in front of the gate of the Quarantine Hospital. They stated that it was a great inconvenience to them. One of the Captains intimated strongly that unless some definite and speedy action was taken by the Commissioners, they would take the matter in hand themselves. The Commissioners considered that proper initiatory legal steps had been taken to determine the question of the continuance of the barricade.

Examination of Alleged Nuisances—Soap Factory.

The Special Committee of the Board of Health on nuisances met yesterday, and heard evidence of various parties relative to a Soap Factory at No. 199 Fifth-street, and a boiling and fat-trying establishment in Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, the said places being declared nuisances and endangering the public health. An abatement of the nuisance in the first case was promised, and the committee ordered discharged. In the latter case the Committee determined to visit the locality and judge for themselves, in view of the conflicting evidence. The proprietor of this latter place, meanwhile, strenuously insists that the odor arising and spreading from his establishment is particularly healthy, and argues that the complaint against the place is the result of a base conspiracy of a few who wish to injure him in his business.

Southfield (Staten Island) Board of Health.

The Board of Health of this town was called together yesterday morning at the Office of the Town Clerk: present, JOHNAT HOUSEN, Supervisor, and W. ALLEN and ALEXANDER G. TAYLOR, Esqs., Justices of the Peace. EDWARD BLAKE was appointed Clerk of the Board, and Dr. JAMES R. BOARDMAN, Health Officer, when the Board adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Collector of the Port of New-York has ordered an office to be established near the Clifton Landing for the convenience of the Revenue service, the restrictions at Quarantine having compelled the officers to vacate that locality.

Matters at Quarantine—Escape of the Butcher Boy.

The butcher-boy who was seized in yesterday's TIMES as having been subjected to a quarantine of twenty days by order of the Health Officer, succeeded soon after in scaling the wall and escaping from duress. It seems he was directed by his employer to deposit his meat in the space between the barricade and the Quarantine gate, so that it could be reached by those inside; but venturing too far, he fell into the hands of the Philistines.

All who are admitted through the barricade must show a permit signed by Dr. LAZ. the Physician to the Board of Health of Castleton. According to the regulations now in force, any person entering the Hospital grounds cannot pass out again, but must find his way to the City by the boats connecting with the Quarantine dock.

"Facilis descensus averni, sed revocare gradum,
Hic labor, hoc opus est."

Any person who has gone into the Hospital grounds on the strength of a permit, and returns to Castleton within a period of forty days' quarantine, is liable to arrest and indictment.

The Board of Health now has a vigilant watch stationed night and day, at the outside gate and around the walls of the Quarantine, to prevent any egress. In spite of all this precaution many persons find a passage out and make their way to New-York.

Yesterday complaint was made that the Steward of the *Star of the West* was permitted to pass the gate into the village to procure meat for his vessel.

A Supposed Case in Newark Bay.

The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday morning learns that a case of yellow fever—so reported at least—occurred on the brig *Star*, lying in the Newark Bay, on Saturday last. Another of the crew was stated to be laying very low on Saturday night. We give the rumor for what it is worth.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—2 Hanover-st. and 181 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Railroad—Treaty with Venezuela—Political—Congressional Justice.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Pacific Railroad bill, to-day, was placed in such a position that there is little doubt it will be taken up to-morrow, and passed through the House.

The President has sent to the Senate the recently-negotiated Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Venezuela for ratification. It contains nothing out of the usual order of such treaties.

The story that the *National Intelligencer* has decided to declare for Mr. BUCHANAN is erroneous.

REVERDY JOHNSON will publish a letter in a few days, defining his position, similarly to Senator PEARCE, for BUCHANAN.

Among the private bills passed by the House to-day, without objection, was one for the relief of BETSEY NASH, which has been on the calendar for twenty-five years. A striking commentary on Congressional justice. S.

A Great Day's Work in Congress—Mr. Campbell's Tariff Report—Another Kansas Pacification Bill—The House Amendments to the Army Bill—Col. Fremont—Cuba, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

RAPID PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

This has been a great day for work in Congress. In the House especially, a vast amount of practical legislation was accomplished. During eleven years' experience in Washington, I never saw the public business so far advanced, six days before the adjournment, as it is now. Indeed, Congress is just as near ready to adjourn *sine die* to-night, as it was at midnight of the last working day preceding that upon which the adjournment occurred last year. Much of this state of forwardness results from the extraordinary promptness of the Speaker, who, in those final hours of trial, attracts the admiration of friend and foe, all of whom are free to admit that he is the best Chairman the House has had in thirty years. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, too, is worthy of all praise for his energetic and skillful management of the Appropriation bills. In such excellent condition are they now that, if the Senate will act with promptness, Congress will really be ready to adjourn on Friday at latest. Indeed, that desirable event could be set down for Wednesday without slightest damage to the public interest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S Tariff Report will be found an able and interesting document. It is scarcely radical enough to suit many who are pressing for a revision of the Tariff, but it is at least a debatable question whether that is not one of its chief merits. Its operation, by placing upon the free-list all raw materials entering into American manufactures, will work out much of the benefits of a system of moderate protection. The proposition in regard to wool is a compromise between the demands of the manufacturers and the supposed interests of the wool-growers. It is questionable whether it will be satisfactory to the farmer; but, as the measure is not to be acted upon in Congress until next Winter, there will be ample time to discuss it. The Pennsylvanians, who have been afraid of some blow, direct or indirect, at their iron and coal interests, are delighted with it. It is estimated that this bill will reduce the annual revenue five or six millions of dollars.

PACIFICATION OF KANSAS—DANGER AHEAD.

I inclose a copy of another Kansas Pacification bill, an effort to pass which is proposed. This bill annuls in toto the past legislation of Kansas, and authorizes the Governor to cause a new census to be taken, and a new election to be held, as early as practicable, for the selection of members of a Territorial Legislative Assembly. The move certainly is an injudicious one, can result in little good, and is most likely to result in serious evil. In the first place, it will be seen that the bill gives no shadow of security against new fraudulent elections; no penalties for illegal voting, no details of any sort which shall secure a fair expression of public opinion. Its only valuable feature is the annulment of the bogus laws of the usurped Legislature. That certainly will not be consented to by the Senate, which has already refused to assent to the simple provision of the Army bill prohibiting those laws, and meantime forbidding their execution at the point of the bayonet. While there is no reason to hope, therefore, that the Senate would agree to this proposition to annul that which it refuses even to enforce, the Administration

A struggle ensued between the friends and foes of the measure, on points of order, which resulted (upon motion by Mr. [illegible]) in the adoption of the Ohio bill [illegible] which was then [illegible].

A joint resolution [illegible] during the present session of Congress was passed [illegible] nearly unanimously.

The House then passed forty private bills, and adjourned.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

MAINE.

Returns from seventy-one counties give Pond 50,795; Swazey, 36,781; Morrill, 19,369. There are thirty-three counties not to hear from, and they will probably increase Pond's majority to 6,000. In the Second District Abbott's (Democratic) majority over Richardson (Democratic) is 600. In the First District Garcelon (Democratic) beats Lowell (Democratic) several hundred. In the Fifth District Fessenden's (Democratic) majority is put down at 2,000. In the Seventh District Woodman, (Democratic) for Congress, is elected. In the Sixth District the returns received indicate the reelection of Penney (Democrat) by a handsome majority. In the Sixth Smith (Democratic) majority is about 2,000.

Fifty-seven counties return 37 Democrats, 27 Americans, 23 Republicans, and 1 Whigs to the House.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 11.

Forty-two counties in Iowa have been heard from, giving the Republicans 8,319 majority. In the First Congressional District Curtis's majority is 2,960. The Democrats still claim the election of HALL.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Alabama election was only for Assessors and County Clerks. The papers of both parties admit there was no real contest.

News from Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF A FREE-STATE COMPANY AT TOPEKA—RUMORS OF HOSTILITIES.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 11.

Advices from Leavenworth to Wednesday last have been received. The Overland Emigrant Company entered Topeka safely. A company of Missourians who had enlisted in Kansas militia marched to intercept them, but returned without doing any damage. It was stated that a company of Dragoons, headed by Judge LECOMPTE, had entered Nebraska with the intention of arresting General LANE, but had returned without effecting their object. Rumors were current in the river towns last week that a battle between the emigrants and regulators had taken place near the Nebraska line, but they were not generally credited. A report prevailed in Nebraska City, on the 6th, that a large force of Missourians and South Carolinians had invaded the Territory and blockaded the public roads, and that 150 men had volunteered to drive them out.

The Council Bluffs *Chronicle* says great excitement exists in the southern portion of the Territory concerning the rumored invasion.

CONVENING OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE LECOMPTE'S CHARGE—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A letter in the *Republican*, dated Whitehead, Kansas, August 4, says that the U. S. District Court, Judge LECOMPTE presiding, began its Summer term on that day. The cases for decision were numerous, chiefly criminal and political, and it was suspected that 300 of LANE'S troops were in readiness to rescue those convicted by the Court. Of the strength of this force, General SMITH had sent 50 dragoons, under Capt. WOOD, to protect the Court and enforce its decrees. Judge LECOMPTE, in his charge to the Grand Jury, reviewed the most glaring offences, and suggested remedies for the present and prospective evils of the country. He admonished them to be cool, calm, and unbiased in their action, and to do nothing having the appearance of sectional or personal inclination. The writer says Kansas never enjoyed such peace as now, and if let alone by foreign agitators there would be universal harmony and prosperity.

Loss of the Steamer Daniel G. Taylor.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, August 12.

The steamer *Daniel G. Taylor*, with a valuable cargo of hemp, tobacco, rope, bacon, &c., sunk in the Missouri River on Saturday last, and with the exception of a small portion of the cargo, everything will prove a total loss. The boat was a new one, valued at $40,000, and was insured in Pittsburg for $21,000. The loss on the boat and cargo is estimated at about $250,000, which is principally covered by insurance in this city.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

WATERVILLE, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The Republicans of this District to-day nominated FREEMAN H. MORSE of Bath as their candidate for Congress.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from here at six o'clock last evening for Boston. The weather was clear and a fresh breeze blowing from the west. The *Canada* will be due at Boston at about daylight on Wednesday morning.

Sudden Death of a Lawyer.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 11.

A gentleman named KING, a member of the Newport Bar, died suddenly at the Bellevue Hotel, Newport. He had just helped a lady next to him at the dinner-table, when he fell back dead.

Disgraceful Fight at a German Pic-Nic.

From the Albany Journal, Aug 11.

A German party yesterday had a pic-nic on the grounds belonging to Judge TEN EYCK, on the Whitehall road. While they were enjoying themselves a party of young men from this city came into the inclosure, as it is alleged, for the purpose of creating a disturbance and breaking up the party. Upon their entrance but little attention was paid to them, and it was not until they had made a demonstration upon the table, destroying the crockery and scattering the eatables, that the Germans became alarmed. They then insulted the females, when the male members of the party drove them away, and but for the timely interference of Father NORTHEN, a desperate fight would have ensued. One of the rowdies (for they cannot be justly called by any other name) took off his coat for the purpose of fighting Father NORTHEN, but was finally prevailed upon to leave the place. They rallied again in increased numbers, and were about making another demonstration, when Father NORTHEN, seeing that it was impossible for his congregation to remain there in peace, ordered the line to be formed and get ready for home. They were leaving the place when the rowdies made an assault upon the left of the line. They tore down the fences and turned them into clubs with which they assaulted the Germans. A desperate fight ensued, during which knives were used. It was finally quelled, but not until several persons belonging to the pic-nic party were injured, including JOHN WILLIAMS, of South Pearl-street, who was stabbed in the leg; T. MARSHALL, badly cut on the head; JOSEPH KNIE, Mr. SUSS, and Mr. STAKER. Among the rowdies injured were WIENSPERT, KELLY, JUDGE, JOHN LAMB, JOHN CUMMINGS, and others whose names we were unable to learn. P. CASSIDY, who, it is said, attempted to quell the disturbance, received a knife wound on the forehead, but it is not considered dangerous.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HUNTER asked that the question be taken on the passage of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL could not vote for it, because the Senate had stricken out the clause providing that no part of the money to be appropriated shall be expended for prosecuting or detaining persons charged with treason or other political offences in Kansas.

Mr. BAYARD, thinking that a good reason for voting for the bill, should do so.

Mr. HALE said he should vote against all supplies for the Government so long as they were coupled with any appropriation to pay members of the usurping Kansas Legislature.

The bill was passed by 36 against 12.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved to lay it on the table as a test vote, which was agreed to by 35 against 23.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bell of N. H., Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Douglas, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Riddell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bell of Tenn., Bigler, Cass, Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fish, Foster, Gwin, Harlan, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wright.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Navy Appropriation bill was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the western boundary of Missouri and Iowa, north of the 38th, and south of the 44th degree of latitude, to some point on the Pacific Ocean.

It is substantially the same as that prepared by the Select Committee.

Postponed.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee for This Evening.

A Communication of the Democratic State Committee will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Astor House, when the subject of the Presidential election will be discussed, and other matters connected with the campaign. A large number of the members are expected to be present.

Meeting of the Democracy.

Gen. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Gen. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Gen. ROBERT C. KIRTLAND, Col. JOHN A. GRAVES, Col. JOHN C. CHAMPION, Col. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Col. JOHN H. ANTHON, Col. JOHN MCKEON, Col. JOHN E. DEVLIN, Col. JOHN A. DIX, Col. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Col. JOHN A. HADDEN, Col. JOHN A. GRAY, Col. JOHN A. CRAIG, Col. JOHN A. MCCLELLAN, Col. JOHN A. MCCLELLAN, Col. JOHN A. MCCLELLAN

[illegible]

[illegible] Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

Mr. Sumner is talking of the splendid speech made by Gov. Seward on Thursday evening last. The question before the Senate, as you know already, was the motion to strike out of the Army Appropriation bill the House proviso forbidding the use of the army to execute the Free-State laws in Kansas. With his usual frankness, Mr. Seward stripped the question of all the sophistry and false pretences with which the Slavery Extensionists had clothed it, and exhibited it in its true light. He showed that the question rested above all personal and all party interests, and addressed itself in the sense that he would discuss it upon its merits, but with decency, and, if possible, with due regard to the dignity of the occasion and the Senate.

THE QUESTION AS IT IS.

What was the question? Simply this. The House of Representatives proposed to inhibit the employment of the army to execute the alleged Territorial laws of Kansas. The Senate insisted that the army should be so employed. That was the question. It was with the House, and against the Senate, on this issue. To state the case was enough. In a Republican Government a standing army was unnecessary to execute laws. Laws that require the aid of a standing army are *prima facie* wrong, and ought not to be executed. In support of this position he cited the various States and countries of other hemispheres to show that wherever a standing army is employed as a police instead of for the National defence, the spirit of Republicanism lives not,—and that the armed police diminishes exactly as Liberty and righteous law justly administered increases.

CHARACTER OF THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. S. then examined and analyzed the laws of Kansas, showing most conclusively that they are unconstitutional, anti-republican, despotic, barbarous and tyrannical, and ought not to be executed. He further showed that the Legislature of Kansas was a spurious body, without authority and void. The whole purpose of their legislation he showed to be to establish Slavery in Kansas; and he protested that he could not meet, in the great day of final account, the generations of Kansas, after voting to aid in such a consummation, without calling upon the rocks and mountains to crush him and cover him with eternal oblivion. After an efficient argument establishing the point that the Peoples' under consideration was entirely genuine and constitutional, Mr. S. closed with an eloquent and effective warning against the subversion of Liberty in the States, in consequence of a prevailing revolution in the Territories. There will be a great demand for this speech, which will be out in a day or two. If a copy of it could be placed in the hands of every voter in the Union, it would make thousands of converts to the doctrines of true Republicanism. It is a substitute of the Kansas debate opened by Mr. Seward on the 9th of April last. Get it and read it, all who can appreciate either liberty, literature or logic, for it is rich in all of these.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MARYLANDER.

Another fine speech was made in the House of Representatives by Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, in which he exposed the wickedness of the violation of the Missouri Compromise in the exclusion of the Missouri Compromise in the exclusion of political evils that disastrously and brought upon the country, for all of which he held the Administration and the Democratic Party responsible. Some of the noble sentiments which he uttered in such eloquent language came with an unexpected grace from a gentleman representing a slaveholding constituency, but Mr. Davis is a man of liberal ideas,—so liberal at home he must very low to the Bust of Slavery. It is a misfortune that his home does not be north of Mason & Dixon's line, for I know of few men who under favorable circumstances, could contribute more to the spread of sound principles, or who could so ably vindicate the right. He is a Pillmore American, but with ideas far more liberal and enlarged than any other man of his party in the House. In his recent speech, with his usual evidently recurring to the recent Democratic outrages in Southern States, he said, in effect, that if the South was about to unite in support of BUCHANAN and the policy of repealing the Missouri Compromise, it was but right and reasonable for the North to rally around FREMONT, under whose banner the sound conservatism would, under such circumstances, most naturally bower. It is clear that Mr. DAVIS foresees the coming of PILLMORE in the South, and, recognizing the fact, he admits to his own judgment that, as against BUCHANAN, all men who do not, with Slavery and God, ought unite for FREMONT.

MEMORIAL DIGNITY.

Ex-Gov. BIGLER, of Penn., made a splurge in the Senate to-day which ought carry his name down to posterity, if he never does anything else, either wise or foolish. The Senate was just about to adjourn on motion of Mr. SEWARD, after a tedious session of five and a half hours. Mr. BIGLER begged the Senator as a personal favor to give way for a moment that he might make a personal explanation. Mr. SEWARD yielded to the appeal, when BIGLER proceeded to say that he had not been met by the statement which he had admitted to Senator WILSON, of Mass., that he considered the election of FREMONT to be very doubtful; that on his return to the city the same question was propounded him in the face, and that he had replied him in the face, and [illegible] in high position, had again repeated the question, and asked him if it was true. The Senator, interposing, said this was not a personal explanation, as it involved the statement of a fact which had occurred in debate in the Senate; but Mr. BIGLER begged so hard for permission to proceed, that he was gratified; whereupon he [illegible] from Massachusetts [illegible] the Senate, to say that he had expressed to him any such doubt, or fear, and denied the story; whereupon Mr. BIGLER was so gracious as to inform the Senate that he really had no doubt that BUCHANAN would be elected; and then the Senate adjourned. Mr. BIGLER evidently is a man of details, and [illegible] not "the day of small things." S.

[illegible] and the Ordinance of 1787.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

The only point which I raised in my letter on Gov. [illegible] upon the Ordinance of 1787, was that it was clearly made out that Mr. [illegible] was the author of that act prohibiting Slavery. I did not mean to express any doubt of Gov. [illegible] general position on the subject of Slavery [illegible]. I had not then seen Gov. Cushing's letter, but Friday after I had received it I read it, in my hands, and I read it with great interest. The most material fact which it discloses, is that the report to the Congress of the Confederation in April, 1784, in which the Anti-Slavery clause was inserted, is in the handwriting of JEFFERSON, and is now on file in the State Department. Eight years ago I examined this subject with the [illegible] supplying information to Gen. DIX, for a speech of the history of the Ordinance to be incorporated in a speech in the Senate, but failed to discover what it here alleged. I shall make a [illegible] to the State Department for this [illegible] document, and if I find this [illegible] in question, as well as the body of the report, in the handwriting of JEFFERSON, shall admit the force of evidence [illegible] which is [illegible] of not perfectly conclusive.

That JEFFERSON [illegible] the Proviso into Congress is admitted; the question is whether it originated with him, or was received by him from another hand, and was incorporated with his plan for the government of the Territories, as a concession to those who would otherwise oppose it. I confess that some of my doubts have been removed, but I am not yet satisfied. The same proviso, when revived in 1846, and sought to be applied to the new Northwest, was called the WILMOT Proviso, because Judge WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, presented the proposition as an amendment to a pending bill. But the author of the resolution was Mr. BRINCKERHOFF, of Ohio, and it was placed in the hands of several leading and able Free-Soil members, to be presented by the first one of them who could get the floor. It was no more Mr. WILMOT's Proviso than it was that of a dozen others. Of course the report presented by JEFFERSON was adopted in Committee, and it is probable that parts of it, at least, were originally proposed by CHASE and HOWELL. CHASE was a very able, bold, and energetic man. What were his abstract opinions on Slavery, I do not know; but it is a fact worth knowing that at this time a young man was forming his mind and imbibing his political opinions in CHASE's law office, who became soon afterwards a well-known advocate for the emancipation of the slaves of Maryland, as well as a most distinguished jurist and statesman. This was WILLIAM PINKNEY. CHASE might have been the author of the ordinance, or HOWELL either, of whom we know much less. I throw out these considerations, however, only as suggestive of doubts, freely admitting that the balance of evidence is in favor of the supposition that JEFFERSON suggested as well as reported the prohibition of Slavery in April, 1784. AQUIDAY.

Removal of Consul Ward—Commercial Reciprocity—Col. Fremont—Free-State Men Murdered in Kansas—Political Indications.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1856.

REMOVAL OF CONSUL WARD.

The removal of THOMAS W. WARD, U. S. Consul at Panama, has long been desired by Mr. MARCY, who was overruled, however, by the President, probably out of consideration for Senator RUSK, of Texas, who is his warm personal friend. I think when the Senator becomes acquainted with the circumstances of WARD's removal, his respect for him will be much diminished. WARD, as I have heretofore had occasion to show, is very unpopular with all Americans upon the Isthmus who have been compelled to do business with him. He is overbearing, tyrannical, quarrelsome, and "rough as a hedge-hog," boasting that he is "an Irish sprig grafted on the bloody shaft of Texas." This may qualify for an Indian fight or a bear hunt, but certainly does not fit him for a United States Consul, which officer should always be a polished, affable gentleman. He will quarrel upon the slightest pretext, and then vent his spite by subjecting the offending party to his official arrogance and oppression—instances of which are already familiar to your readers through this correspondence.

A QUARREL WITH UNCLE SAM.

Not long since the steamer *Uncle Sam* was compelled to go to sea from Panama without her register, because the Consul had quarreled with her Captain. WARD sent off to Capt. BAILEY, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, ordering him to stop the steamer, but after the matter was explained to BAILEY he became convinced that it was a piece of the Consul's malice, and that there was no reason why the steamer's papers should be withheld; so, instead of stopping her, he gave her a "sea letter," and thus enabled her to proceed with safety on her voyage. Well authenticated statements of these facts, and many others not creditable to Consul WARD, are on file in the Department of State.

NOW MR. WARD SPECULATES.

But there are other charges of a more serious character, so far as they affect Mr. WARD. It is charged that he is in the habit of levying improper and illegal charges upon the captains of American ships coming within his jurisdiction. The recent case of the American ship *Continent* will explain the modus operandi. When this vessel cleared, the Consul charged $25 for getting her clearance, exhibiting as a voucher for that sum as actually paid by him a receipt signed A. C. MENDOZA, a New-Granadian official. The agent of the *Continent*, upon seeing this receipt, denounced the charge as a swindle, as the regular charge was only $3 70. Upon applying to MENDOZA at the Governor's office, he at once acknowledged the genuineness of his signature to the receipt, but said that as the receipt was written in English (which he could not read) he signed it, under the impression that it was as had been represented to him, a receipt for $3 70 only, which was the sum actually paid to him.

THE PROOF—THE CONSULS CLERK GETS WRATHY.

MENDOZA, upon request, made oath to this statement. The Prefect then sent for the Secretary of the Consul (in whose handwriting the receipt was drawn) and asked to state whether he or Consul WARD did pay A. C. MENDOZA $25, as stated in the receipt, or whether he paid only $3 70, the lawful charge, and the amount which MENDOZA swore to having received. The Consul's Clerk thereupon got up a well-feigned burst of indignation, and said he would answer no question reflecting upon the honor of Colonel THOMAS WM. WARD. The Prefect replied that he should then be under the painful necessity of putting the Consul's Clerk in limbo until he should conclude to answer this civil interrogatory. The Clerk in response, declared that if he was detained, Consul WARD would send word to the *St. Mary's* to bombard the town; but the Prefect expressed some doubt of the proposition that the sloop-of-war was under command of Col. WARD, and so the Clerk had to confess that $3 70 was the sum actually paid to MENDOZA, the receipt to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, the Consul quarreled with the Captain of the *Continent* after this, refused to give him his papers, and he was compelled to go to sea without them. The facts in this case are all on file in the State Department, properly and officially authenticated by the New-Granadian authorities at Panama. An interesting public officer, this. Even Mr. A. B. CORWIN, who went out to Panama to investigate the facts connected with the late riot and massacre there, has been compelled to remove his office in consequence of WARD's conduct. A commission will go out to Mr. C., however, by next steamer, to take WARD's place. Mr. CORWIN was very popular in the same office under the last Administration, and, doubtless, will be equally so now.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

The Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty which I sent you to-night, and which is now pending in secret session of the Senate, is a matter of much commercial interest. It opens, as you will have noticed, a free market for American wheat, cotton, fish, and various other productions, while it opens our market to the free sugars of the Hawaiian Islands, of which they are capable of producing large quantities. The Sugar interest of Louisiana is of course opposed to meeting this competition, and Mr. SLIDELL will oppose the treaty on that ground. The Cotton States, however, will sustain the treaty, for it creates a new market for their great staple,—and the Northwest may be expected to unite in its behalf, with the commercial interest of the Northern seaboard, because it tends to cheapen sugar, while it opens the islands to their wheat flour. I cannot doubt that the treaty will be taken up and ratified ere adjournment.

MR. STEPHENS OF SAVAGE AND KANSAS.

Mr. STEPHENS's brief reply to SAVAGE, of Tennessee, yesterday, was admirable and effective. SAVAGE, in his speech, made the most violent and vituperative assault on the Republicans, Speaker BANKS and the Kansas Investigating Committee. Mr. STEPHENS had read to the House an extract, assuming the Committee of Satisfaction, and then characterized it with the most signified severity, as unparliamentary, ungentlemanly and untrue. More than one Southern member is free to declare that Mr. SAVAGE received exactly what he deserved. By the way, Mr. STEPHENS's recent speech in the House, in review of the Minority Report of the Kansas Committee, ought to be widely circulated, for it contains pithy and unanswerable exposes, in a few short paragraphs, of the partiality of the Border Ruffian plea and that Committee consists. It is one of the best papers of the session.

[illegible] OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator [illegible], of New Jersey, yesterday read his long heralded speech to show that Col. FREMONT is nobody, and the Senator's [illegible] Common-Sense [illegible], in overpowering [illegible], the conquest of California, the speech is a campaign document, and intended to show that the Commodore and not the Colonel was the hero of California. Is it not a little remarkable that the world has been so long in finding out the error of the public judgment upon this point? A President's nomination seems to be a most expensive "cope" for some [illegible], equal, if not superior, to a goodly smack taken before breakfast.

FREMONT DO MURDER.

So, too, a notice, somebody by the name of SUMNER has issued, now that FREMONT has been chosen to be the next President, that the gallant colonel didn't launch his bantling, which he has grown rich thereon, at all at us, to treat the disloyalty which overtook him upon his last overland exploration. The country will doubtless continue to believe that any man of the name of SUMNER would have sunk utterly under the appalling difficulties from which Col. FREMONT's brave perseverance rescued his party at least. But this is not all.

THE OLD FREMONITE BOGGLE.

The oft-exploded cry of persecution is to be tried again—as witness Mr. Governor STEAR's resolution submitted yesterday, inquiring very minutely into all Col. FREMONT's money transactions with the Government, to see if he was not guilty of some peculation or other. Probably ere he gets through with it, BROWN and his willing *confreres* will ascertain that FREMONT was a defaulter to the Government, and that the "rascally Black Republicans" screened him from the consequences ten years ago, and so saved him from the Penitentiary! Of course it will not detract from the effect of the story when it is intended to be used, that FREMONT was then a Democrat in full communion, and that the "Black Republican" party did not exist.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE KANSAS MURDERS.

In his speech the other day, I understood Senator DOUGLAS to say that "the men arrested in Kansas are held for murder, and other crimes." Does he mean to say that the Free-Statemen now held prisoners in Kansas are charged with murder? If so, his statement is false.

The following is a complete list of Free-State men murdered in Kansas. The murderers are well known, but not a man of them is arrested:

Every man held in Kansas as a prisoner, is a Free-State man, and indicted for *high treason!* The murderers are at large!

C. W. DOW, late of Ohio, shot by COLEMAN, of Missouri.

THOMAS BARBER, late of Ohio, shot by PRICE's Indian Agent, CLARK. His wife is now a maniac.

R. P. BROWN, butchered by Kickapoo Rangers, of which D. R. ATCHISON, on the 21st day of May last, said "I am one."

Judge COLLINS, shot by PAT LAWLESS.

Mr. CARTWELL, shot by Buford's party.

Mr. J. JONES, a young man, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow."

J. E. STEWART, of New-York, a young man, Assistant Clerk of Free-State Legislature.

Mr. GAY, late of Michigan, Indian Agent.

THE IMPRISONED MARTYRS.

The following list embraces all the men now held in Kansas for Treason or any other crime. Indictments are against some forty others not yet captured:

Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, late of Massachusetts.

G. W. BROWN, editor, late of Pennsylvania.

GAINES INGRAM, formerly of Pennsylvania, late of Illinois.

Gen. W. DRITZLER, of Pennsylvania.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., formerly of Massachusetts, late of Ohio.

Mr. WILLIAM ——, of Michigan.

Judge SMITH, of Pennsylvania.

The only offences that this Administration recognizes in Kansas are *Free-State offences*—and nothing below *High Treason!!*

Will the Freemen of the country sustain it? Will they *ensure* it? Events are conspiring to convince every one that there can be no Government for Kansas until there is one for the country!

THE PRESIDENT'S HISTORY OVERHAULED.

Mr. BILLINGHURST, of Wisconsin, delivered an excellent speech in the House last evening—the first, I believe, which he has made here. His effort was addressed mainly to a review of the President's Annual Message, upon which he made the three following points, and enforced them with much skill and ability.

First—That the Ordinance of 1787 was not superseded by the Constitution, but that, to remove all doubt, Congress, at its first session under the Constitution, reenacted it. The President stated that it was superseded and ceased to remain as law, and only the recollection of it existed.

Second—That Washington Territory was not organized upon the principle of squatter sovereignty, although the stealthy legislation in it was aimed at repealing the Slavery prohibition that existed as to Oregon. Oregon was organized Aug. 14, 1848, and Slavery was prohibited by extending over it the Ordinance of 1787, which was, in terms, a *compact*. In the Washington bill it was provided that all laws of Congress applicable to Oregon, passed subsequent to Sept. 1, 1848, should remain in force in Washington. Here was a *Mistake* of sixteen days—a palpable cheat—but its perpetrators and played too fine and lost the game.

Third—Mr. B. denied that the Kansas bill established the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and demonstrated, with mathematical precision, that the act in terms legalized Slavery in the Territory. Briefly, his reasoning was this: Congress declared that its true intent and meaning was, not to exclude Slavery, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions. To form was to introduce. The word "people," in connection with *form*, meant the people individually, one in connection with "regulate," meant them collectively. That by *domestic* institution was intended *Slavery*; so that the act, fairly construed, would read as follows: "The true intent and meaning of this act is not to exclude Slavery from the Territories, but to leave the men who go there perfectly free to introduce Slavery." And as the Judges were sworn to support the provisions of the act, they could not discharge a slave on *habeas corpus*. Mr. B. severely criticized the President for his falsification of history and for the suppression of all facts on the side of Freedom, and showed him to be more like an advocate in the interest of his client than like an impartial historian. The President's message has received very little attention hitherto, and this able speech of the gentleman from Wisconsin, exposing its falsified history, deserves extensive circulation.

CHEERING FROM THE COUNTRY.

An intelligent citizen, residing in New-York, in a county which formerly was a stronghold of the Democracy, under date of Aug. 7, is writing the representative of his district, says:

"I have just returned from a long journey in the Western States, and can assure you that FREMONT will sweep that region with the power of a whirlwind. So, too, in New-York, FREMONT will carry this State by a majority not less than 30,000, and I should not be surprised at 50,000."

As an evidence of the popular feeling in the rural districts, Col. —— assured me, a few days since, "that in the western part of his town there is a K. N. lodge of over 100 members, and that a council was held a short time since, and *every* member, without one dissentient, was for FREMONT. There are but few Buchananites in town. Fillmore will have no supporters. Such is the general feeling in this region." This is a sample of cords of letters received here from all parts of the Free States. S.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

Great Neglect of American Seamen at Havana—A Forgery, Robbery, and Murder.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

During the past fortnight there has been some anxiety manifested here for the toiling sons of the sea, who are brought here annually, as to a *slaughter-house, wanting the care, providence and* treatment which it should be the interest of those whose wealth, home-comforts, and, indeed, national prosperity and honor, to *make free to them*, in this sad resting-place on their ocean path. We have no properly established hospitals for their protection, as might be, without the necessity of diplomatic discussion for twenty years. Here, the American seamen, equal in numbers to those of the balance of the world, that visit this port within 60 or 70 miles of land where they pay thousands of dollars for their comrades, but much of which is squandered to build *Marine Hospitals*, to slide into the Mississippi River, (Memphis,) or at locations where not needed—Pittsburg or Wheeling, are allowed to rot without an effort made to save them by the Government of their country. Our shipmasters, while many of them will squander for themselves, too many of them fail in their duty to the humble sailor, upon whom they also depend for the subsistence they obtain, in fear of shipowners, not *always* in mind, but never out when Jack is the subject, for the sake of a few dollars, delay finding medical aid or nursing attention until the subject who should have it needs it no longer. By the time they think of the hospital, or to send for a physician from the city, the man is dead.

Many such cases are notorious in this community in the last two or three weeks. The Hospitals—now belonging to the same owners—are not as careful as when their existence depended upon the care and cure of those committed to their charge, in competition with each other. Now the sailor has no chance; if any want is expressed, the ear that hears does not understand; they are Spanish, and the cup of water comes not, or other attention, at a critical stage of disease. The agony of death is not mitigated to, but with cool indifference he is left to die or get well, as may chance, and nine out of twenty die. If a fund could be placed in the hands of the United States Consul, to provide for seamen of the United States, it could be devoted to procuring the necessary and proper care, as none of the established Hospitals—or that would be established, with a prospect of such help and aid; and the accountability for the money, under instructions, could be made as perfect as any other disbursed by the public agents of the Treasury. This straddle about treaty or diplomatic correspondence, for such a simple object, for the care and safety of the sailor, for which the Consular Office is especially established, is too apparent. There would be and need be no collision with Spanish interests—there need be no property interest of the United States in the matter—their interest is in the sailor—the gallant defender of the nation when wanted, and always cheerfully ready at the call of the home-land for his service. If there is a disposition to protect American sailors here, the common-sense way to do it is open and there is no objection to be found, unless with those who would like to make reputation out of unnecessary fuss. There may be an impediment, in diverting "Hospital money" to any service out of the country, to which Havana should be made an exception by special legislation, if need be. That it would be a "*bad precedent*," &c., of course, would be urged; but, happily, there is but one Havana on the face of the earth, and it is worse than Calcutta. There is no other port as sickly, where there are not available means for the medical treatment and care of our seamen; there is no other port where there are so many of them liable to be in bad seasons of the year, when the epidemic scourge rages in its red and yellow fury—closing the span of the poor sailor with the last type, the seal of death, *black vomit*. Capt. OSCAR CARNEY, of the American bark *Lion*, died on the 1st of August; Capt. LELLAND, brig *Judge Hathaway*, died on the 20th July, and many mates and sailors of American vessels have died in the past three weeks, and most of them from the want of proper attendance.

A forgery of a check for $20,000, using and abusing the name of PEDRO LAGNER in the doing, the tying and robbery of ten men near the town of Guanajay, by four pads, in broad day light in four hours; the stabbing of five or six, and the constant suicides among the poor deluded coolies, are, with balls and dancing, our hot-weather recreations!

I hand you two weekly reports covering commercial transactions since advice, and files of the *Prensa* in full from last remission, which will give some of our curious local doings, &c.

The people are as quiet as lambs. General CONCHA is in the "burnt village." His new lines have not arrived—"Marquis of Havana and Viscount of Cuba."

Col. Sumner and the Administration—Who is Responsible for the Dispersion of the Topeka Legislature?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Had Colonel SUMNER authority for dispersing the Topeka Legislature? The answer of the President and Secretary of War in the resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to instructions "issued to any military officer in command in Kansas to disperse any mormed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people of the Territory," attracts general attention and causes universal denunciation of the heartless hypocrites who are now endeavoring to crush a gallant and faithful officer for performing "the most painful duty of his life," in order that they may escape the unpopular responsibility for the act. The Secretary of War says:

"That no such orders as those referred to therein have been issued from this Department.

The accompanying papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kansas."

The instructions to Col. SUMNER, under date of Feb. 15, 1856, are as follows:

"If, therefore, the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the powers vested in the United States Marshals, inadequate for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make a requisition upon you to furnish a military force to aid him in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to comply for that purpose such part of your command as may, in your judgment, consistently be detached from their ordinary duty."

What are we to understand by "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the power vested in the United States Marshal?" Nothing more nor less than the calling out of the Territorial militia by the Governor and the summoning of another *posse comitatus* similar to the one in May last at Lawrence by the Marshal!

It is well known that for the purpose of dispersing the Topeka Legislature no Territorial troops or Marshal's *posses* were called out. Had the attempt been made with such a force as assembled at Lawrence, nothing would have been more certain than a bloody collision at Topeka on the Fourth of July. The Free-State men were prepared for such forces, but were unwilling to resist United States troops. If Secretary DAVIS publishes all the instructions that had been issued to any *military* officer in command in Kansas, by what authority did Colonel SUMNER disperse and drive out armed parties of Missourians? The latter did not form an "insurrectionary combination," nor offer "armed resistance to the execution of the law!" According to the instructions of Feb. 15 the President's proclamation was not aimed at the Missourians, but only against the Free-State men!

"SIR: The President has, by proclamation, warned all persons *combined for insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas*, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to abstain from such revolutionary and lawless proceedings; and has commanded them to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, on pain of being restated by his whole constitutional power."

The Missourians and Southerners were only bearing arms and entering the Territory to *enforce* "the due execution of the laws." True they were invading the Territory and committing aggressions upon the rights of *bona fide* settlers, but theirs was *not* an "*invasive aggression* against the organized Government of the Territory of Kansas." Consequently Col. SUMNER transcended his powers when he drove back the seven hundred Missourians and Georgians who left Westport and vicinity in company with General WHITFIELD, as recently asserted and proven by Mr. SHERMAN, in the House of Representatives.

Why is not the President's dispatch sent by telegraph to Col. SUMNER, and also to Governor SHANNON, immediately after the attack on Lawrence, published in connection with these papers from the War Department? Where is the letter mentioned in that dispatch, from the President to Governor S.? That dispatch gave orders to disperse "armed bodies of men," &c., and, under and in virtue of the authority contained in the letter *from the President*, instead of from the Secretary of War, United States troops have been used for three months past as *posses* to enable Sheriffs and Marshals to execute processes issuing under authority of either Territorial or United States Courts. Did not that letter authorize the Governor to call on Col. SUMNER for assistance if necessary? Were not all the troops in the Territory placed under SHANNON's orders? SHANNON frequently made declarations to that effect, and his promises to send troops to one place and another were several times fulfilled. *Were not Colonel Sumner and his command placed under the control of the Governor of Kansas Territory?*

The answer to the resolution may be technically and literally correct, but perhaps the resolution did not hit the nail on the head. If it had inquired for instructions to any *civil* as well as military officer in command in the Territory of Kansas, something more would have been obtained. The Department dare not, during this administration, place Colonel SUMNER on trial before court-martial for the offence intimated in JEFF. DAVIS' last letter. Why are not Colonel SUMNER's letter of July 7, detailing the particulars of the affair at Topeka, and the documents and papers sent with that letter also published for the information of Congress?

It was well known that the Territorial militia or a Marshal's *posse*, could not disperse the Topeka Legislature without sacrificing many lives, and evidence to that effect was furnished to Secretary WOODSON, the acting Governor, and also to Governor SHANNON already several days before the 4th. Governor SHANNON, departing for St. Louis, (about June 20,) said he would not use the Territorial or volunteer forces to disperse the threatened assemblage at Topeka, because he wanted to save life, and quiet matters as peaceably as possible; but he had received orders not to permit the members of that Legislature to meet and transact business, and that he had "ample authority to use the United States troops for that purpose." In the absence of Governor SHANNON, Acting Governor WOODSON issued a proclamation on the 4th of July, but as it does not recite and admit

"That the Governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proceedings and the powers vested in the United States Marshal inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the employment of the troops of the United States."

the Secretary says: "It is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorized to act!!"

According to the papers returned to Congress by the President and his Secretary of War, the Lawrence posse of May last should have been brought against and used to disperse the Topeka Legislature—the whole force of the Territorial militia should have been exerted for that purpose—before Colonel SUMNER had any right to interfere! Had the Free-State men at Topeka, on the 4th of July last, known the precise character of the instructions under which, according to the Secretary of War, Col. SUMNER was acting, or had such an array of warriors as assembled at Lawrence under the Marshal's command attempted to disperse them, a terrible and bloody battle would have been the result. Let Congress try again and get out all the facts. LAWRENCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

THE NEW-BEDFORD REGATTA.

Particulars of the Race—The Julia the Winner.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

New-Bedford, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

The great regatta of the New-York Yacht Club came off here yesterday, agreeably to announcement. The weather was all that could have been desired, the wind being to the south-west, ample and steady. A large number of spectators witnessed the contest, three steamers, the *Eagle's Wing*, *S. A. Stephens* and *Pocomoke*, besides several sailing craft, having been chartered for the occasion, and going down to the scene of the race, each with a crowded freight of spectators. Clark's Point, on which is the celebrated New Road, commanding a fine view of the outer harbor of New-Bedford, was swarming with carriages filled with interested spectators.

The Judges, the Committee of Arrangements, together with many of the principal citizens of New-Bedford, New-York and Providence, were aboard the *Eagle's Wing*, which, following very nearly the route of the race, afforded all on board a good view of the exciting contest between the yachts entered, and the various evolutions of the numerous beautiful models dotting the whole expanse of the outer harbor. On the same steamer was the New-Bedford Brass Band, and on board the *S. A. Stephens* the Tremont Band, from Wareham, both discoursing excellent music, the streams of which were wafted from steamer to steamer, to the fleet and the shores, with fine effect. The strong wind rendered the sailing decidedly rough, and the pleasure of the occasion was materially marred by the sea-sickness of many on board the steamers. Several unfortunate wights lost their hats overboard, by neglecting the very simple precaution of confining them by strings, and it is safe to state that there was a generally large amount of discomfort, as well as a good deal of pleasure afloat on the occasion.

The starting point of the yachts was at a point nearly opposite the Almshouse, known as Butler's Flat. In going out they passed to the eastward of the buoys on North Ledge, Great Ledge and Wilkes' Ledge, and to the westward of the buoys on Packet Rock, Henrietta Ledge and Mosher's Ledge. Turning a stake-boat from the eastward, anchored off Quick's Hole, they proceeded thence to the northward of the buoy on Lone Rock and Penikese Island, turned a stake-boat from the southward, placed between the *Sow* and *Pigs* and the Old Cock, about midway, thence leaving on the port side the buoys on Mishaun Ledge, Two Rocks, Round Hill, Middle Ledge, Inner Rock, and Old Bartemy, and on the starboard side the buoys on Wilkes' Ledge, Sand Spit, Great Ledge and North Ledge, and then to the stake-boat at the starting-point, passing to the westward.

The yachts came into line at the point mentioned, and at the firing of the signal gun, the several classes set off with every mark of spirit and determination. As we followed the swift and dashing cleavers of the wave, it soon became apparent that the *Julia*, a beautiful model of 73 tons, was in a fair way to win the laurels of the contest. She led off in beautiful style, and as the *Una*, *America*, *Favorita*, *Richmond*, and others followed hard after, the interest and enthusiasm of the friends and amateurs on board the judges' boat, was interesting to witness. The *Richmond*, a beautiful and brave little sloop of 27 tons, excited unbounded admiration for the manful manner in which she battled with the waves. As the competing yachts drew near the first stake boat, their speed seemed to accelerate as by a self-impelled instinct, and the *Julia* passed gallantly in advance. The second stake boat was also passed in the same manner.

At last the stake-boat *Emblem*, the goal of the competitors, was reached by the judge's boat, which here lay to for the purpose of witnessing the coming in of the squadron. The breeze still continued fresh, and as the fleet with their broad white wings came sweeping down, and like obedient coursers turning the stake-boat and shooting past the bows of the *Eagle's Wing*, the spectacle was fine and spirited beyond description. Cheer after cheer went up from the crowded boats hovering and curveting about the goal, while the bands of music aboard heightened the effect by playing several animated airs. Still in advance of the rest, first came in the *Julia*, next the *Una*, then the *America*, then the *Favorita*, then the *Hope*, and so on until the eleven competitors entered for the race had all arrived.

The following table contains the time made by *the several yachts that took part in the regatta*, and made the whole round of the stake-boats, as far as reported by the judges. The third class yachts started at 10:50 A. M.; second class at 10:55 A. M., and the first class at 11 A. M. There were three stake-boats—the first off Quick's Hole, about 13 miles down; the second between the Sow and Pigs and Hen and Chickens, about 10 miles from the first. To the Home stake-boat, off Butler's Flat, was about 16 miles from the second stake-boat. In the table these are given by numbers, as 1 S. B., 2 S., and H. B.

	Tons.	h. m. s.
THIRD CLASS.		
Richmond, W. Mallory	27..	1 s. n. 12 39 30
		2 s. n. 1 22
		H. s. n. 3 7 30
SECOND CLASS.		
Una, L. M. Rutherford	70..	1 s. n. 12 31 34
		2 s. n. 1 17
		H. s. n. 2 28 56
America, R. F. Soper	47..	1 s. n. 12 36 8
		2 s. n. (1 5)
		H. s. n. 2 23 14
Sea Delft, J. S. Holbrook	56..	1 s. n. 12 40 20
		2 s. n. (1 11)
		H. s. n. 2 43
FIRST CLASS.		
Julia, J. Waterbury	73..	1 s. n. 12 28 40
		2 s. n. 1 13
		H. s. n. 2 29 10
Favorita, A. C. Kings'and	140..	1 s. n. 12 37 40
		2 s. n. (1 06)
		H. s. n. 2 32 50
Widgeon, Com. Edgar	101..	1 s. n. 12 39 40
		2 s. n. (1 09)
		H. s. n. 2 39 05
Hope, H. M. Grinnell	105..	1 s. n. 12 44 10
		2 s. n. (1 08)
		H. s. n. 2 34 42
Twilight, J. M. Johnson	79..	1 s. n. [illegible]
		2 s. n. (1 [illegible])
		H. s. n. [illegible]

The *L'Esperance*, a beautiful yacht of 23 tons, belonging to CHAWFORD ALLEN, Esq., of Providence, sailed the whole course, being the only third class boat without a reef, and came in second only to the *Richmond*, the winning boat of its class. The *L'Esperance* was built by GEORGE STEERS, of New-York, and is an uncommonly fine model, being forty feet in length, with twelve feet eight inches of beam, and drawing four and a half feet of water. On the passage of the fleet from Newport, Wednesday, she was ahead of every other boat.

The *Richmond*, which won so much praise, is of peculiar model, being forty-two feet in length, eighteen of beam, and drawing three feet of water. She is constructed by [illegible] the fastest boat of the fleet. At one time [illegible] New-York, she was the winner in her class. We understand that she is about to be added to the number of [illegible] by one of [illegible]

The sloop [illegible], belonging to Commodore EDGAR, having [illegible] from Newport, and not prepared to enter the list, until the [illegible] of the first yacht [illegible] stances this was [illegible] Commodore, who, notwithstanding the disadvantages alluded to, was determined to do all in his power to sustain the interest of the regatta, which by the withdrawal of the *Sylvie* and other circumstances, threatened at one time to fail. The *Sylvie* has recently returned from Europe, and is doubtless one of the fastest yachts of the squadron. The reason of her withdrawal is not explained.

Several slight disasters happened to several of the yachts, and to what extent this may have effected the result of the contest, is of course problematical. At one time during the race the fore sheet of the schooner *Hope* was parted, and, as is supposed, by foul play on the part of some boat not regularly attached to the fleet. It was nearly severed by a knife cut, and upon a strain being brought upon it in the strong breeze blowing, snapped in a twinkling and the boat thus lost considerable time.

The class of yachts is determined by the amount of canvas carried, while this and other matters enter into the considerations of the judges, having in connection with the speed, a direct bearing upon the awards. The third class contains yachts carrying less than 2,000 square feet of canvas. Allowance of time, one and a-quarter seconds per square foot.

Second class—Carrying 2,000 square feet and upwards, but less than 3,000 square feet. Allowance of time, one and a-quarter seconds per square foot.

As will be seen, some degree of mixery is involved in making up a just award, and we understand that a degree of uncertainty exists in the minds of the judges, as to the real winner of the second prize. The judges are CHARLES H. HASWELL and J. W. CHAMBERS, of New-York, and THOMAS NYE, Jr., of New-Bedford, gentlemen of experience and good judgment in yachting matters.

For the prizes, the sum of $600 was contributed by the club, which is to be equally divided among the three classes.

To sum up, the regatta was altogether a magnificent success. The field of operation is one of the finest in the world, the wind just right, and the yachts unexcelled. All the arrangements were extensive and complete, and all present agree that it was the most brilliant and successful similar affair that ever occurred this side of the Atlantic.

Last night the gentlemen of the Yacht Club were handsomely entertained at the residence of JOSEPH GRINNELL, Esq.

On Monday an entertainment will be given on board the Commodore's yacht *Widgeon*, after which it will return to Newport, and have its masts replaced.

Record of Internal Improvements.

From the Second Intelligencer.

The subjoined tabular statement will give the reader a ready view of the labors of the Senate on the subject of internal improvements at the present session. Most of the objects for which appropriations have been voted were included in the general bill which met the Presidential veto at the last Congress, and the friends of the respective measures were consequently compelled to present each item in a separate bill, to be voted upon its own merits. The greater portion of the bills were passed by votes of two to one, and the principle may therefore be considered as fully tested before the present Senate, and affirmed by that body, that the General Government possesses authority to appropriate money from the Treasury to works deemed national in their character, as well under the clause granting power "to regulate commerce, as under the war-making power. If we may judge of the sentiment of the House of Representatives on the subject by its action upon the three bills which have passed, notwithstanding the Presidential veto, we may consider the policy as settled so far as the Thirty-fourth Congress is concerned.

All the bills named below have passed the Senate with the exception of seven, which were disposed of in the manner stated in the notes appended to the table:

Bill. No.	By whom brought before Senate.	For what object.	Amount.
1	Mr. Cass	Deepening channel over St. Clair Flats	$[illegible]
2		Deepening channel over Flats of St. Mary's river	[illegible]
3		Improvement of harbor Newark, N. J.	[illegible]
10	Mr. Wright	Mouth of Mississippi River	[illegible]
14	Mr. Slidell	Pascagoula, Miss.	[illegible]
15	Mr. Wade	Cuyahoga, Ohio	[illegible]
16		Sandusky, Ohio	[illegible]
17		Ashtabula, Ohio	[illegible]
18		Sandusky, Ohio	[illegible]
19		Cleveland, Ohio	[illegible]
20		Mouth of Black River, Ohio	[illegible]
21		Fairport, Ohio	[illegible]
22	Mr. Seward	Oak Orchard Creek, Lake Ontario	[illegible]
23		Harbor of Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]
24		Harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y.	[illegible]
25		Sodus Bay, Cayuga Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
26		Indian Bay, Wayne Co., N. Y.	[illegible]
27		Oswego, N. Y.	[illegible]
28		Grand Sandy, Lake Ontario	[illegible]
29		Burlington, (Creaky's) N. Y.	[illegible]
30	Mr. Stuart	Mouth of Ontonagon River, Mich.	[illegible]
31		Harbor at Marquette, Mich.	[illegible]
32		Harbor at mouth of Kalamazoo River, Mich.	[illegible]
33		Harbor at mouth of South River, Mich.	[illegible]
34		Harbor mouth Grand River, Mich.	[illegible]
35		Harbor mouth St. Joseph, Mich.	[illegible]
36		Harbor near Buffalo, Mich.	[illegible]
37		Harbor mouth Clinton River, Mich.	[illegible]
38		Harbor at St. Joseph, Mich.	[illegible]
39		Harbor near Muskegon, Mich.	[illegible]
40		Harbor near Pentwater, Mich.	[illegible]
41	Mr. Geyer	Mississippi River	[illegible]
42		Mississippi River	[illegible]
43		Patapsco River, Md.	[illegible]
44	Mr. Pratt	Greakwater at Portland, Me.	[illegible]
45	Mr. Fessenden	Breakwater at Stonington, Conn.	[illegible]
46		Breakwater at Owl's Head and Eagle Ledge	[illegible]
47		Sea-wall on Deer and Lovell's Island, Mass.	[illegible]
48	Mr. Sumner	Sea-wall on Great Brewster's Island, Mass.	[illegible]
49		Government works, Plymouth Beach, Mass.	[illegible]
50		Breakwater, Hyannis Harbor, Mass.	[illegible]
51		Harbor G't. Wide Hole, Mass.	[illegible]
52		Harbor near Scituate, Mass.	[illegible]
53		Arkansas River	[illegible]
54		Red River, at the Raft	[illegible]
55		Rock River Rapids, Ill.	[illegible]
56		Rock River Rapids, Mich.	[illegible]
57	Mr. James	Harbor San Diego, Cal.	[illegible]
58	Mr. Weller	Harbor Manitowoc, Wis.	[illegible]
59	Mr. Dodge	Harbor Racine, Wis.	[illegible]
60		Harbor at Kenosha, Wis.	[illegible]
61		Harbor at Sheboygan, Wis.	[illegible]
62		Harbor at Milwaukee, Wis.	[illegible]
63		Delaware Breakwater, Del.	[illegible]
64		Reedy Island, Del.	[illegible]
65		Harbor of New-Castle, Del.	[illegible]
66		Harbor of Erie, Penn.	[illegible]
67		Sand-drains, Lake Michigan	[illegible]
68		Harbor of Dubuque, Iowa	[illegible]
69		Ohio River	[illegible]
70		Harbor of Vermilion, Ohio	[illegible]
71		Tennessee River	[illegible]
72		Michigan City harbor of Ind.	[illegible]
73		Illinois River	[illegible]
74		Harbor at Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]
75		Harbor at Waukegan, Ill.	[illegible]
76		Harbor of Apalachicola, Fla.	[illegible]
77		Harbor of Ocracoke, N. C.	[illegible]
78		Cape Cod harbor, Mass.	[illegible]
79		Cape Fear River, N. C.	[illegible]
80		Pascagoula River, Miss.	[illegible]
81	Mr. Brown	Sabine River, Texas	[illegible]
82	Mr. Fitzpatrick	Channel at Hell Gate, East River, New-York	[illegible]
83	Mr. Benjamin	Bayou Lafourche, La.	[illegible]
84	Mr. Bell, Tenn.	Harbor of Mobile, Ala.	[illegible]
85	Mr. Pearce	Harbor of Providence, R. I.	[illegible]
86	Mr. James	Atchafalaya Bay	[illegible]
87		Pilot's Pass River	[illegible]
88	Mr. Seward	Julia's pass to St. John's and St. Mary's Rivers, Fla.	[illegible]

* Became law over the 5th of July by a vote of two-thirds of each House.

† Laid on the table in the Senate.

‡ Rejected in the Senate.

‖ Not yet acted on.

Total amount appropriated in bills originating in the Senate	[illegible]
To which add amount appropriated in House bill for improvement of Des Moines Rapids, Upper Mississippi, which bill has passed both Houses	[illegible]
	[illegible]
From which may be deducted the sum proposed to be appropriated in the bills laid on the table or rejected by the Senate	[illegible]
Total amount appropriated by bills that have passed the Senate	[illegible]

Vessels of Sheboygan Port.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish to call attention to a matter of serious public concern.

Persons having occasion to pass frequently up and down West Sheboygan harbor, between the [illegible] mouth [illegible] of the stakes to [illegible] the [illegible] of Commerce, shall admit the force of evidence [illegible] which is [illegible] of not perfectly conclusive.

That [illegible] the Proviso [illegible] of the Ordinance of 1787. [illegible] upon the Ordinance of 1787, [illegible] that JEFFERSON [illegible] Slavery. [illegible] JEFFERSON [illegible] Congress is admitted; the question is whether it originated with him, or was received by him from another hand, and was incorporated with his plan for the government of the Territories, as a concession to those who would otherwise oppose it. I confess that some of my doubts have been removed, but I am not yet satisfied. The same proviso, when revived in 1846, and sought to be applied to the new Northwest, was called the WILMOT Proviso, because Judge WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, presented the proposition as an amendment to a pending bill. But the author of the resolution was Mr. BRINCKERHOFF, of Ohio, and it was placed in the hands of several leading and able Free-Soil members, to be presented by the first one of them who could get the floor. It was no more Mr. WILMOT's Proviso than it was that of a dozen others. Of course the report presented by JEFFERSON was adopted in Committee, and it is probable that parts of it, at least, were originally proposed by CHASE and HOWELL. CHASE was a very able, bold, and energetic man. What were his abstract opinions on Slavery, I do not know; but it is a fact worth knowing that at this time a young man was forming his mind and imbibing his political opinions in CHASE's law office, who became soon afterwards a well-known advocate for the emancipation of the slaves of Maryland, as well as a most distinguished jurist and statesman. This was WILLIAM PINKNEY. CHASE might have been the author of the ordinance, or HOWELL either, of whom we know much less. I throw out these considerations, however, only as suggestive of doubts, freely admitting that the balance of evidence is in favor of the supposition that JEFFERSON suggested as well as reported the prohibition of Slavery in April, 1784. AQUIDAY.

Removal of Consul Ward—Commercial Reciprocity—Col. Fremont—Free-State Men Murdered in Kansas—Political Indications.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1856.

REMOVAL OF CONSUL WARD.

The removal of THOMAS W. WARD, U. S. Consul at Panama, has long been desired by Mr. MARCY, who was overruled, however, by the President, probably out of consideration for Senator RUSK, of Texas, who is his warm personal friend. I think when the Senator becomes acquainted with the circumstances of WARD's removal, his respect for him will be much diminished. WARD, as I have heretofore had occasion to show, is very unpopular with all Americans upon the Isthmus who have been compelled to do business with him. He is overbearing, tyrannical, quarrelsome, and "rough as a hedge-hog," boasting that he is "an Irish sprig grafted on the bloody shaft of Texas." This may qualify for an Indian fight or a bear hunt, but certainly does not fit him for a United States Consul, which officer should always be a polished, affable gentlemen. He will quarrel upon the slightest pretext, and then vent his spite by subjecting the offending party to his official arrogance and oppression—instances of which are already familiar to your readers through this correspondence.

A QUARREL WITH UNCLE SAM.

Not long since the steamer *Uncle Sam* was compelled to go to sea from Panama without her register, because the Consul had quarreled with her Captain. WARD sent off to Capt. BAILEY, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, ordering him to stop the steamer, but after the matter was explained to BAILEY he became convinced that it was a piece of the Consul's malice, and that there was no reason why the steamer's papers should be withheld; so, instead of stopping her, he gave her a "sea letter," and thus enabled her to proceed with safety on her voyage. Well authenticated statements of these facts, and many others not creditable to Consul WARD, are on file in the Department of State.

NOW MR. WARD SPECULATES.

But there are other charges of a more serious character, so far as they affect Mr. WARD. It is charged that he is in the habit of levying improper and illegal charges upon the captains of American ships coming within his jurisdiction. The recent case of the American ship *Continent* will explain the modus operandi. When this vessel cleared, the Consul charged $25 for getting her clearance, exhibiting as a voucher for that sum as actually paid by him a receipt signed A. C. MENDOZA, a New-Granadian official. The agent of the *Continent*, upon seeing this receipt, denounced the charge as a swindle, as the regular charge was only $3 70. Upon applying to MENDOZA at the Governor's office, he at once acknowledged the genuineness of his signature to the receipt, but said that as the receipt was written in English (which he could not read) he signed it, under the impression that it was as had been represented to him, a receipt for $3 70 only, which was the sum actually paid to him.

THE PROOF—THE CONSULS CLERK GETS WRATHY.

MENDOZA, upon request, made oath to this statement. The Prefect then sent for the Secretary of the Consul (in whose handwriting the receipt was drawn) and asked to state whether he or Consul WARD did pay A. C. MENDOZA $25, as stated in the receipt, or whether he paid only $3 70, the lawful charge, and the amount which MENDOZA swore to having received. The Consul's Clerk thereupon got up a well-feigned burst of indignation, and said he would answer no question reflecting upon the honor of Colonel THOMAS WM. WARD. The Prefect replied that he should then be under the painful necessity of putting the Consul's Clerk in limbo until he should conclude to answer this civil interrogatory. The Clerk in response, declared that if he was detained, Consul WARD would send word to the *St. Mary's* to bombard the town; but the Prefect expressed some doubt of the proposition that the sloop-of-war was under command of Col. WARD, and so the Clerk had to confess that $3 70 was the sum actually paid to MENDOZA, the receipt to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, the Consul quarreled with the Captain of the *Continent* after this, refused to give him his papers, and he was compelled to go to sea without them. The facts in this case are all on file in the State Department, properly and officially authenticated by the New-Granadian authorities at Panama. An interesting public officer, this. Even Mr. A. B. CORWIN, who went out to Panama to investigate the facts connected with the late riot and massacre there, has been compelled to remove his office in consequence of WARD's conduct. A commission will go out to Mr. C., however, by next steamer, to take WARD's place. Mr. CORWIN was very popular in the same office under the last Administration, and, doubtless, will be equally so now.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

The Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty which I sent you to-night, and which is now pending in secret session of the Senate, is a matter of much commercial interest. It opens, as you will have noticed, a free market for American wheat, cotton, fish, and various other productions, while it opens our market to the free sugars of the Hawaiian Islands, of which they are capable of producing large quantities. The Sugar interest of Louisiana is of course opposed to meeting this competition, and Mr. SLIDELL will oppose the treaty on that ground. The Cotton States, however, will sustain the treaty, for it creates a new market for their great staple,—and the Northwest may be expected to unite in its behalf, with the commercial interest of the Northern seaboard, because it tends to cheapen sugar, while it opens the islands to their wheat flour. I cannot doubt but the treaty will be taken up and ratified ere adjournment.

MR. STEPHENS OF SAVAGE AND KANSAS.

Mr. STEPHENS's brief reply to SAVAGE, of Tennessee, yesterday, was admirable and effective. SAVAGE, in his speech, made the most violent and vituperative assault on the Republicans, Speaker BANKS and the Kansas Investigating Committee. Mr. STEPHENS had read to the House an extract, assuming the Committee of Satisfaction, and then characterized it with the most signified severity, as unparliamentary, ungentlemanly and untrue. More than one Southern member is free to declare that Mr. SAVAGE received exactly what he deserved. By the way, Mr. STEPHENS's recent speech in the House, in review of the Minority Report of the Kansas Committee, ought to be widely circulated, for it contains pithy and unanswerable exposes, in a few short paragraphs, of the partiality of the Border Ruffian plea and that Committee consists. It is one of the best papers of the session.

[illegible] OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator [illegible], of New Jersey, yesterday read his long heralded speech to show that Col. FREMONT is nobody, and the Senator's [illegible] Common-Sense [illegible], in overpowering [illegible], the conquest of California, the speech is a campaign document, and intended to show that the Commodore and not the Colonel was the hero of California. Is it not a little remarkable that the world has been so long in finding out the error of the public judgment upon this point? A President's nomination seems to be a most expensive "cope" for some [illegible], equal, if not superior, to a goodly smack taken before breakfast.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

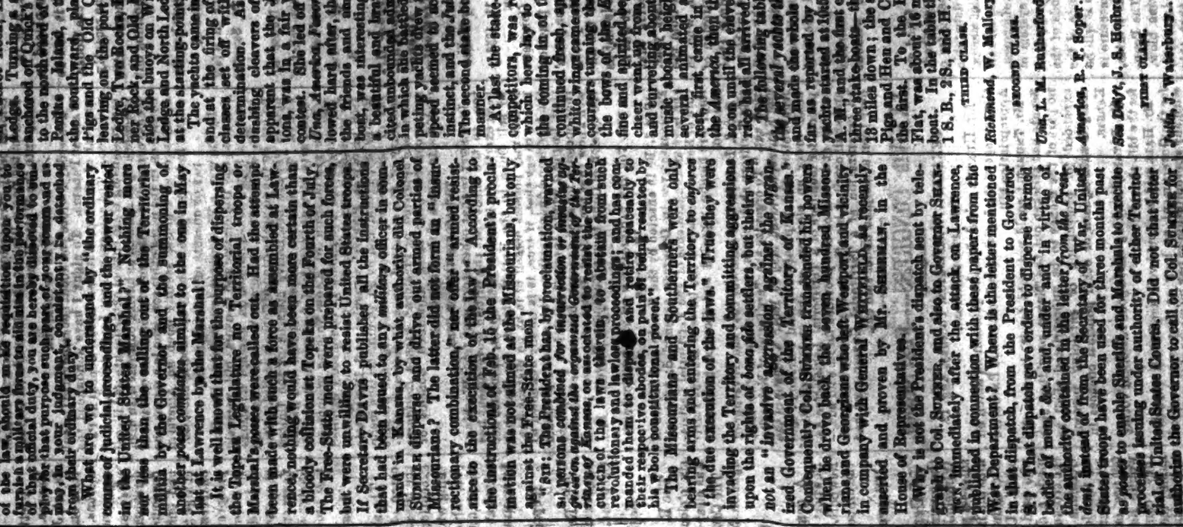
Great Neglect of American Seamen at Havana—A Forgery, Robbery, and Murder.

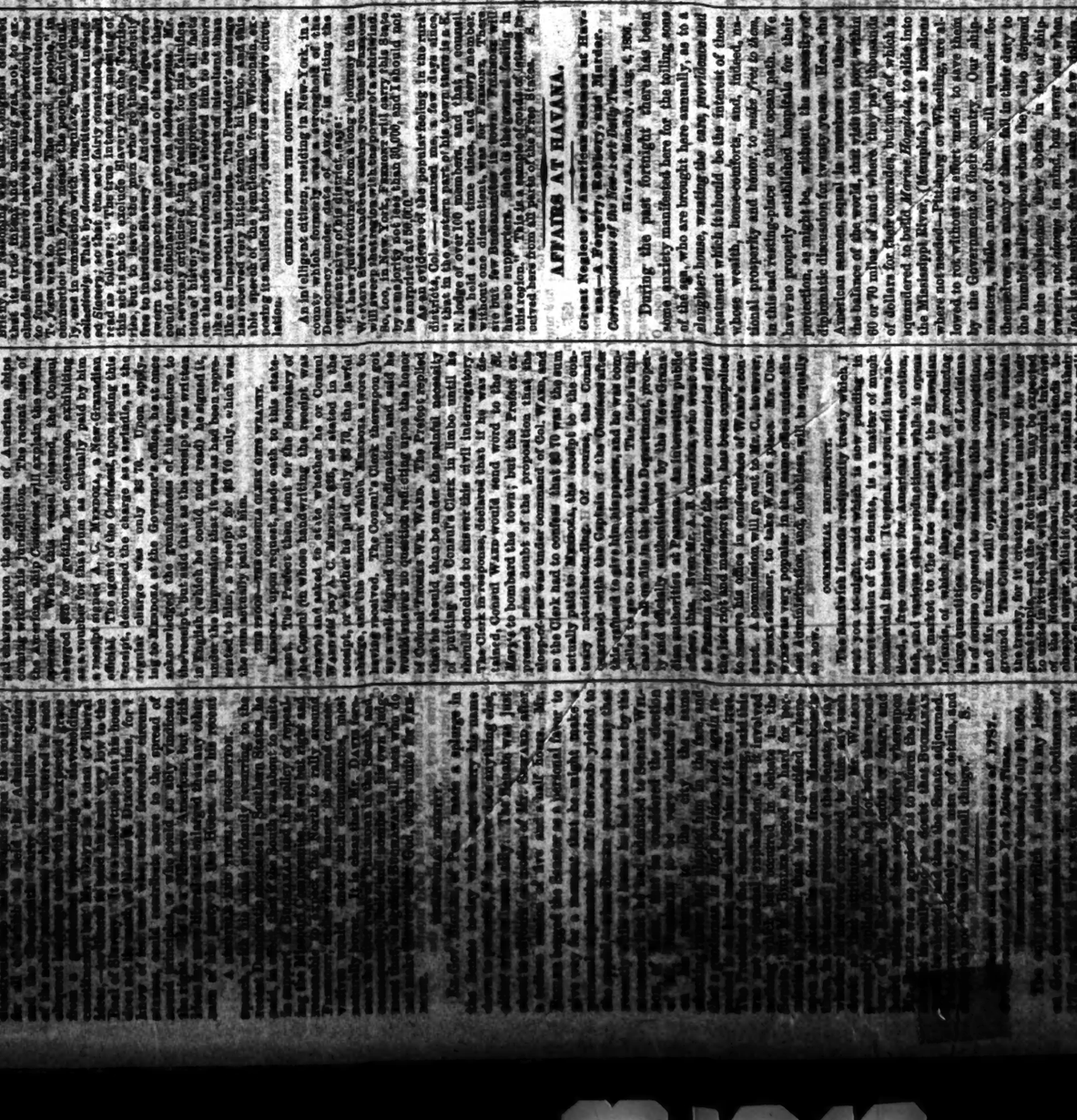
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Monday, Aug. 4, 1856.

During the past fortnight there has been some anxiety manifested here for the toiling sons of the sea, who are brought here annually, as to a *slaughter-house, wanting the care, providence and* treatment which it should be the interest of those whose wealth, home-comforts, and, indeed, national prosperity and honor, to *make free to them*, in this sad resting-place on their ocean path. We have no properly established hospitals for their protection, as might be, without the necessity of diplomatic discussion for twenty years. Here, the American seamen, equal in numbers to those of the balance of the world, that visit this port within 60 or 70 miles of land where they pay thousands of dollars for their comrades, but much of which is squandered to build *Marine Hospitals*, to slide into the Mississippi River, (Memphis,) or at locations where not needed—Pittsburg or Wheeling, are allowed to rot without an effort made to save them by the Government of their country. Our shipmasters, while many of them will squander for themselves, too many of them fail in their duty to the humble sailor, upon whom they also depend for the subsistence they obtain, in fear of shipowners, not *always* in mind, but never out when Jack is the subject, for the sake of a few dollars, delay finding medical aid or nursing attention until the subject who should have it needs it no longer. By the time they think of the hospital, or to send for a physician from the city, the man is dead.

Many such cases are notorious in this community in the last two or three weeks. The Hospitals—now belonging to the same owners—are not as careful as when their existence depended upon the care and cure of those committed to their charge, in competition with each other. Now the sailor has no chance; if any want is expressed, the ear that hears does not understand; they are Spanish, and the cup of water comes not, or other attention, at a critical stage of disease. The agony of death is not mitigated to, but with cool indifference he is left to die or get well, as may chance, and nine out of twenty die. If a fund could be placed in the hands of the United States Consul, to provide for seamen of the United States, it could be devoted to procuring the necessary and proper care, as none of the established Hospitals—or that would be established, with a prospect of such help and aid; and the accountability for the money, under instructions, could be





HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

STATIONERY.

BOARDING.

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, August 13, 1856.

PROPOSALS.

INSURANCE.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

FURNITURE.

COAL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-JERSEY.

LONG ISLAND.